

# Easement

CARR-1252

1904

Staffhouse #15

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Staffhouse #15 is a two and a half story residence located west of the Warfield group. The first floor is constructed of granite and the remainder of the building is clad in octagonal shingles. The building forms a cruciform shape by intersecting gables.

**Maryland Historical Trust  
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

*Easement*  
MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. CARR-1252

Magi No.

DOE   yes   no

**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic South Gatehouse (Springfield Hospital)

and/or common Staff House #15

**2. Location**

street & number 7283 Cooper Drive

   not for publication

city, town Sykesville

   vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Carroll

**3. Classification**

**Category**

   district  
☒ building(s)  
   structure  
   site  
   object

**Ownership**

☒ public  
   private  
   both

**Public Acquisition**

   in process  
   being considered  
   not applicable

**Status**

   occupied  
☒ unoccupied  
   work in progress

**Accessible**

☒ yes: restricted  
   yes: unrestricted  
   no

**Present Use**

   agriculture  
   commercial  
   educational  
   entertainment  
   government  
   industrial  
   military

☒ museum  
   park  
   private residence  
   religious  
   scientific  
   transportation  
   other:

**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 W. Preston St.

telephone no.: 225-6816

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code MD 21201

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex

liber

street & number 55 North Court Street

folio

city, town Westminster

state Maryland

**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title State Historic Sites Inventory Form CARR-1252

date 6-86

   federal ☒ state    county    local

pository for survey records MHT

city, town Crownsville

state MD

## 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1252

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary:

The south gatehouse at Springfield Hospital is located at 7283 Cooper Drive in Sykesville. It is a small complex of its own consisting of a stone and frame house, a garage, and a stone gateway. It is a 2½-story, three-bay by one-bay structure with a projecting center bay on the northwest elevation. It has a rubble stone foundation, and random coursed ashlar that appears to be Port Deposit granite on the first story. The second story has wood shingles with concave clipped corners. The gable roof has asphalt shingles. The northwest elevation on the first story has a center entrance and 2/2 sash. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with wood Doric columns and a balustrade of German siding. The porch has a hip roof. The center bay has a pediment. The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a pantry at the southeast end of the passage. There is a closed-stringer, two-flight stair along the southwest wall. In the northeast room, the west corner has a corner fireplace that has been closed off, and the mantel has been removed. The pantry has a pocket door of a typical five-panel arrangement for this house. The dumbwaiter is located in the east corner of the pantry. The second story has the same plan as the first, with an extra room on the northwest end of the passage above the pantry. The stairs lead up to the attic in the center of three finished rooms. About 25 feet west of the gatehouse is a gateway consisting of two pairs of random ashlar piers. There is a garage about 25 feet east of the gatehouse. It is built of rock-faced concrete block and has a hip roof. The northwest elevation has a pair of board-and-batten doors on strap hinges.

Contributing Resources: 3

The south gatehouse at Springfield Hospital is located at 7283 Cooper Drive in Sykesville. The building sits on a relatively flat lot and is now isolated from the rest of the Springfield Hospital grounds and buildings because of the construction of Route 32. It is a small complex of its own consisting of a stone and frame house, a garage, and a stone gateway. The building is located on the southeast side of the road and faces northwest toward the road. It is a 2½-story, three-bay by one-bay structure with a projecting center bay on the northwest elevation. It has a rubble stone foundation, and random coursed ashlar that appears to be Port Deposit granite on the first story. The second story has wood shingles with concave clipped corners. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a northeast-to-southwest running ridge. There are copper half-round gutters and downspouts.

The northwest elevation on the first story has a center entrance with one light over one lying panel in the center, and two panels at the bottom. The panels have sunk fields and ovolo panel moulds. There is a two-light transom above. The door is set in a bullnose-

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Survey No. CARR-1252

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

moulded frame. On either side is a single 2/2 sash in a bullnose-and-cavetto-moulded frame. These windows had shutters. On both the northeast and southwest elevations of the projecting bay are single 1/1 double-hung sash in identical frames. There is a one-story, three-bay porch with a wood deck set on stone piers. It has wood Doric columns and a balustrade of German siding on the exterior, and beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards on the interior. The porch has a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has three 2/2 sash with shutters, and a beaded-interior-edge architrave. The break between the wood of the second story and the stone of the first story has a kick with an ogee moulding below it. The wood box cornice has an ogee bed mould and an ogee cymatium. The center bay has a pediment that is filled with the same shingles and cornice and has a semicircular-arched 2/2 sash. There is an interior brick chimney between the center bays and the end bays on each side.

On the northeast elevation foundation there is a two-light casement in the center. The first and second stories both have a typical 2/2 sash, and there is a typical cornice. The gable end is treated identically to the pediment on the northwest elevation. The southeast elevation also has a projecting center bay. The first story has a 2/2 sash in both the center and east bays. The south bay has a shed-roof addition with German siding and a CMU foundation. The east bay in the foundation has a shed roof enclosure that slopes to the northeast and is covered with asphalt shingles. It has a concrete foundation and is sided with shingles that have clipped corners. This enclosure has a 2/2 sash and a beaded-interior-edge frame on the southeast, and covers a door in the foundation. The enclosure was added to on the south. This addition to the enclosure has a concrete foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with a northwest-to-southeast ridge. The second story of the southeast elevation has three typical 2/2 sash. The pediment on the center bay has shingles and no opening. There is a typical cornice on the southeast. The southwest elevation foundation has infill in the opening. The first and second stories have a typical 2/2 sash, and the gable end is identical to that on the northeast elevation.

The cellar is divided into three sections, with stairs to the first story in the center section. This center-section cellar has a concrete floor, and the walls and ceiling have circular-sawn lath and plaster. The center cellar has a five-panel door to the room on the southwest. It has sunk fields and ogee panel moulds, and has a lying panel in the center. It is hung on bronze butt hinges with a ball on the top and bottom. It has a mortised lock with porcelain knob. In the south corner is a dumbwaiter with beaded-edge vertical boards and a matching door. Inside the dumbwaiter is a wood box with three shelves that are hung on a rope. The southwest cellar room has plastered walls and ceiling and a concrete floor. There is a masonry stack in the west corner that appears was always just a flue for a stove and support for the fireplace above. There is a baseboard in this room that has a quirked ovolo and bevel. The architraves have a raised plain backband, an ogee and bead in the center of

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Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

the field, and an ovolo on the inner edge. There is a typical five-panel door on the southeast. The top two panels are glazed. The northeast cellar is unfinished. There is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board door that leads to it. The joists are circular sawn and run northeast to southwest. They are 2 by 10 inches and are spaced 16 inches on centers.

The first story has a center-passage, single-pile plan with a pantry at the southeast end of the passage. All of the woodwork throughout the house appears to have originally been varnished, but is now painted. The architrave in the passage is identical to that in the cellar. There is a closed-stringer, two-flight stair along the southwest wall. The stringer is paneled, with flat sunk panels that have ovolo and cavetto panel moulds. There are turned balusters and a handrail that is moulded on both sides. The square newel has flat sunk panels with egg-and-dart panel moulds. It also has a bead-and-reel moulding at the corners and an acorn finial. It appears to be of oak. The southeast end of the passage is narrower because of the stairs and the ceiling under the stairs is segmentally arched. The baseboard in the passage has a torus with a bead above it. The windows have sash weights and latches on the top rail of the bottom sash.

In the northeast room, all of the radiators have recently been removed. The floor is covered with linoleum. The architraves and baseboard are identical to those in the passage. There is a drop ceiling with circular-sawn lath above it. The west corner has a corner fireplace that has been closed off, and the mantel has been removed. It has been plastered over and a baseboard added at the bottom that is similar, but not identical, to the rest of the baseboards in the room. The southwest room has a typical five-panel door leading to the cellar under the center-passage stairs. The architrave and baseboard here are identical to the center passage. There is a flue on the northeast wall. On the southeast wall is an original doorway with a two-light transom that now leads to a kitchen addition. The pantry at the northwest end of the center passage is reached from the southwest room at the east corner. It has a pocket door of a typical five-panel arrangement for this house. The dumb waiter is located in the east corner of the pantry. It has a single-panel door with a sunk field and no panel moulds. The door slides up to reach the shelves. There is a similar panel both above and below the sliding door. The architrave and baseboards in the pantry match those in the passage.

The second story has the same plan as the first, with an extra room on the northwest end of the passage above the pantry. The passage has tongue-and-grooved flooring that is 3 inches wide and runs northwest to southeast. It appears to be pine. The newels on the second-story stairway and around the passage have fluting and not panels. The architrave and baseboard are identical to the first story. There is a railing around the northeast and northwest ends of the stair. The southeast end of the passage has a typical five-panel door leading to a bathroom on the southeast. This bathroom has beaded-edge-and-center, vertical-

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Survey No. CARR-1252

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 4

board half-wainscot with a chairrail. There is a pedestal sink, the toilet is cast iron, and the lid is marked "Standard" and "1925". It is a Daytona model.

The northwest end of the passage has a typical five-panel door to a small northwest chamber. This chamber has the typical architrave and baseboard. There is a built-in closet on the northeast, with beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board doors. There are partially enclosed winder stairs to the attic on the southeast wall.

There is a typical five-panel door in the southwest elevation of the passage, set to the west, that leads to the southwest chamber. This chamber has a typical baseboard and architrave, and the same floor as the passage. The joists are mill sawn, are 2 by 9½ inches, and run northeast to southwest. They have a half lap on the end and rest on the girts. There is a flue on the northeast wall. The northeast passage wall has a typical five-panel door set to the east that leads to the northeast chamber. It has the same details and has a flue in the west corner.

The stairs lead up to the attic in the center of three finished rooms. The walls and ceiling have flush tongue-and-grooved boards laid both horizontally and vertically. The floor runs northwest to southeast in the center section, and northeast to southwest in both end attic rooms. It is 3½ inches wide. There are doors to both the northeast and southwest attics. There is also a door to the southwest end of the center attic. This section is unfinished. It contains a radiator that is piped into the rest of the radiator system that was removed from the house recently. There is also a galvanized metal tank set above the floor. It is stenciled "CRANE CO. BALTIMORE MD". It is most likely a hot water system for the bathroom or could be part of the heating system, like an expansion tank. The rafters are exposed in this area. They are 1¾ by 3¾ inches, are mill sawn, and are spaced 24 inches on centers. They have a ridge pole and support board sheathing.

About 25 feet west of the gatehouse is a gateway consisting of two pairs of random ashlar piers that are widely spaced between the pairs. The top stones of each pier are set vertically and pointed. The inner two piers are topped with metal lanterns. There were apparently gates between the narrow openings in each pair of piers, as some portions of iron hinges and latches survive.

There is a garage about 25 feet east of the gatehouse. It is built of rock-faced concrete block and has a hip roof with diamond-pattern asphalt shingles. It has open eaves with exposed rafter ends. The northwest elevation has a pair of board-and-batten doors on strap hinges that are machine made. The southwest elevation has a 6/6 sash to the west and a door to the south that has six lights over three lying panels. The northeast elevation has two 6/6 sash.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1252

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
			<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903-1904

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

## Summary:

The Maryland General Assembly appropriated money in 1894 for the purchase of the "Springfield" farm and the establishment of a second hospital for the insane in Maryland. In September 1903 the Superintendent recommended that the gate house be built, and added "... drawings of which are here with presented." In November, the Superintendent noted that work had started, and in December that it had been halted, probably due to the weather. The next reference to it is in June 1904. The Superintendent recorded: "The gate House is about completed, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of next week." Wyatt and Nolting are the only architects listed as working at Springfield at this time, and it is reasonable to ascribe the gate house, tentatively, to them, as well. J. H. Fowble, of Sykesville, was the low bidder for every job mentioned, and likely built the gate house. The stone of the first story of the gate house appears to be Port Deposit granite. The cruciform plan, use of contrasting materials on the first and second stories, with a flared water table between them, and the interior trim all suggest that the gate house is architect designed and not a local vernacular structure.

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Social

Resource Types: Gate house

The Maryland General Assembly appropriated money in 1894 for the purchase of the "Springfield" farm and the establishment of a second hospital for the insane in Maryland. The first group of buildings was designed by Baltimore architects Wyatt and Nolting and were opened in 1898. The second group, which opened two years later, was designed by architect Joseph Evans Sperry, also of Baltimore. At the July 1903 meeting of the Board of Managers of Springfield State Hospital, the Superintendent recommended that the gate house be built, but no action was taken on it. He again made the same recommendation in September, and added "... drawings of which are here with presented." This time he

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

received a positive response, as "It was moved and seconded that the gate House be put in the hands of the Building Committee."

In November, the Superintendent noted that work had started, and in December that it had been halted, probably due to the weather. The next reference to it is in June 1904. The Superintendent recorded:

"The gate House is about completed, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of next week. I would like the advice of the Board regarding rule for closing gate, and also as to the advisability of supplying gateman with vegetables."

In July, it was noted that the building was finished and had been occupied. There is no other mention of the gate house, and no other records than these survive. At the same time, there was a great deal of building going on, some of it major. Wyatt and Nolting are the only architects listed, and they seem to have been chosen to do all of the buildings being erected at this time. It is reasonable to ascribe the gate house, tentatively to them, as well. J. H. Fowble, of Sykesville, was the low bidder for every job mentioned, and likely built the gate house, though this too must remain conjecture until further evidence is uncovered. The hospital had a quarry on the grounds that it used for paving roads and for some building construction, and this was probably the source of the foundation stone. Judging from the records of other Springfield buildings, the materials could have come from manufacturers and suppliers from Baltimore to Frederick, at least. The stone of the first story of the gate house appears to be Port Deposit granite, and not a local variety. The cruciform plan, use of contrasting materials on the first and second stories, with a flared water table between them, and the interior trim all suggest that the gate house is architect designed, as it does not relate to the local vernacular dwellings of Carroll County. Though now isolated from the rest of the hospital by the construction of Route 32, it nevertheless remains part of the entire complex.





Easement

Survey No. CARR-1252

Magi No. 0712524739

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic South Gatehouse

and/or common Staffhouse #15

## 2. Location Springfield Hospital Center

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Sykesville \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 6

state Maryland \_\_\_\_\_ county Carroll

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore \_\_\_\_\_ state and zip code Maryland 21201

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex, Rm G-8 liber

street & number 55 North Court Street folio

city, town Westminster \_\_\_\_\_ state Maryland 21157

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local ☐

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1252

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Staffhouse #15 is a cruciform building of two and a half stories high. Built by Springfield to designate the south gate, Staffhouse #15 lies west of the current path of Route 32. The original stone pillars which designated the entrance of the hospital stand adjacent to the staffhouse. The cruciform shape consists of two gables that intersect creating the four gable ends. The first floor of the building is constructed of broken coursed granite with a rock face while the remainder of the building is covered with decorative wooden shingles. The main facade faces north.

The north wall is three bays wide, consisting of two bays flanking the central bay of the projecting gable. A wooden porch extends the length of the north facade. Stone piers support the wooden porch. Tongue and groove flooring, plain columns, and a shiplap railing characterize the shed roof porch. On the first floor, two windows flank the projecting gable. The windows are recessed with a 2/2 double-hung sash. The windows display stone sills and lintels and the only distinction which distinguishes them as such is the thinner cut of the granite. This sill and lintel pattern repeats on the front door located at the middle bay. The single, wooden door exhibits an inverted cross pattern and a two pane transom.

On the second floor of the north wall, the building is covered by octagonal shingles. The second floor fenestration repeats the 2/2 sash but adds wooden shutters to the windows. The wooden surround functions as the sill and lintel. The pediment gable displays plain projecting verges and a rounded arch window of 2/2. Two central interior brick chimneys protrude through the roof line. One breaks the ridge of the roof while the second chimney appears on the slope of the roof.

The east and west walls of the dwelling share similar appearances. The rubblestone foundation is slightly exposed on these walls. The east wall displays a single casement window on the ground level. The remaining wall space on each face repeats the fenestration and construction material patterns established on the north facade. The pediment gable shows plain projecting verges.

The south wall displays two wooden additions constructed of shiplap siding. The east addition is a half story tall attachment that provides access to the basement. The second addition attaches to the western portion of the wall and measures one bay by one bay. The one story addition exhibits a shed roof, an 1/1 window, and single door.

A one story, cement block garage lies just southeast of the residence. It measures one bay deep and two bays wide with a hipped roof. A double door constructed of board and batten appears on the north wall.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1252

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
			<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1904 Builder/Architect Unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Staffhouse #15 was built in 1904 to designate the south entrance of Springfield State Hospital. The first of three dwellings to be built, the south gatehouse served to distinguish the hospital property from the surrounding farmland and the Sykesville community. Springfield itself was viewed as a community and the gatehouse reinforced the delineation between the hospital community and the local town. An employee of the hospital lived in the residence and helped to regulate the flow of traffic in and out of the hospital.

While the setting of the Staffhouse remains intact, its association with the hospital has suffered due to the re-routing of Route 32. The state road cuts through the southwest corner of the original Springfield property thereby truncating the gatehouse from the remainder of the hospital. Because of this, the residence is less likely to be identified as the south gatehouse due to the distance between the dwelling and the current south entrance of the hospital. The original granite gateposts remain standing which somewhat counterbalances the isolation effect from the rerouting of Route 32.

The construction materials of Staffhouse #15 indicate the use of the local natural resources. The use of granite on the first floor suggests the intention of permanence. The original cruciform shape of the building reflects the subtle design choices which give the dwelling a vernacular but stylish appearance. The good structural condition enhances the architectural integrity of the building.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1252

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A 

Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

Zone	Easting	Northing

D 

Zone	Easting	Northing

E 

Zone	Easting	Northing

F 

Zone	Easting	Northing

G 

Zone	Easting	Northing

H 

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ code \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lauren L. Bowlin

organization Office of Planning, DHMH

date 6/86

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone 301-225-6816

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland 21201

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

# Springfield Hospital Gatehouse Moulding Profiles

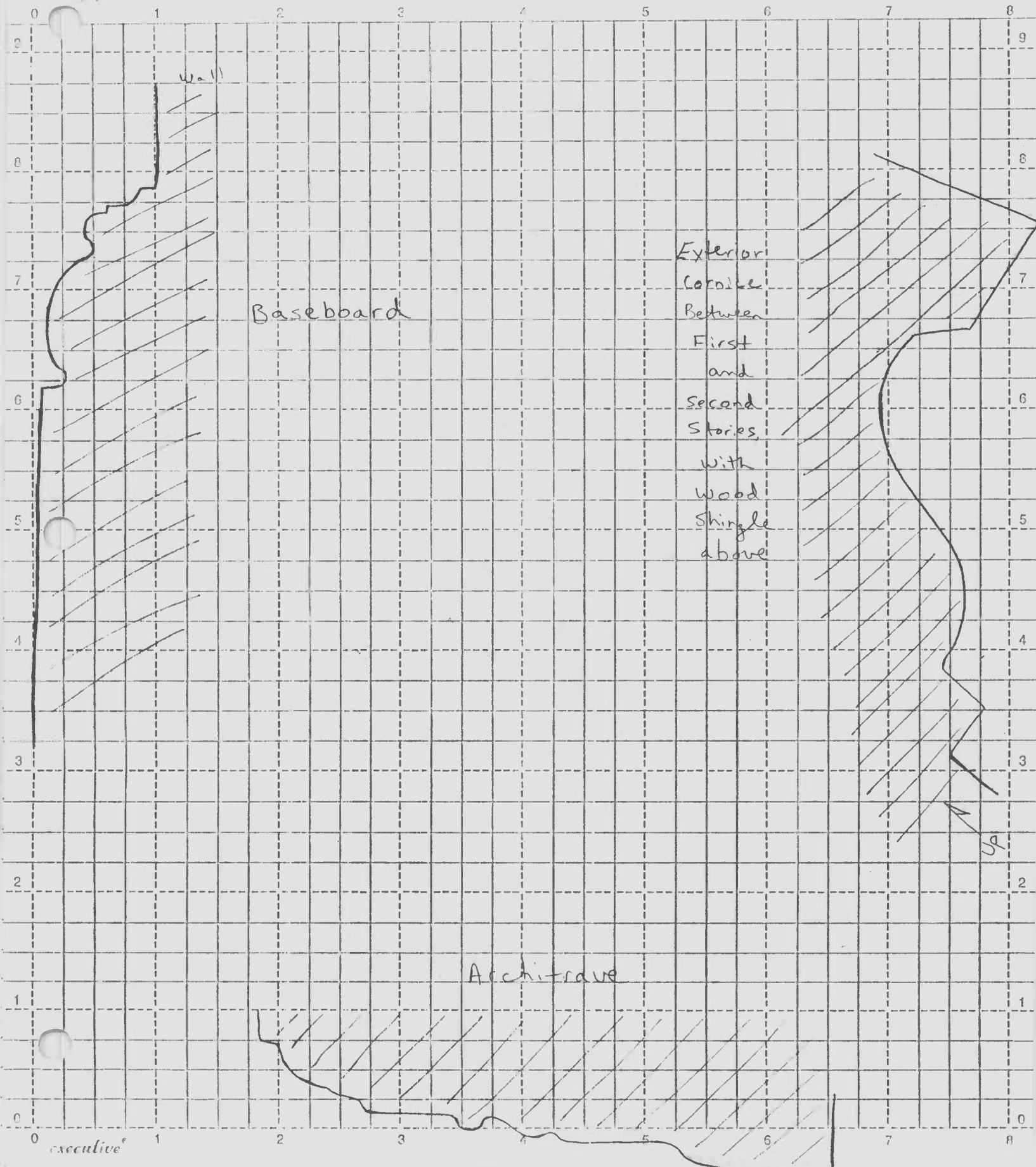
PREPARED BY

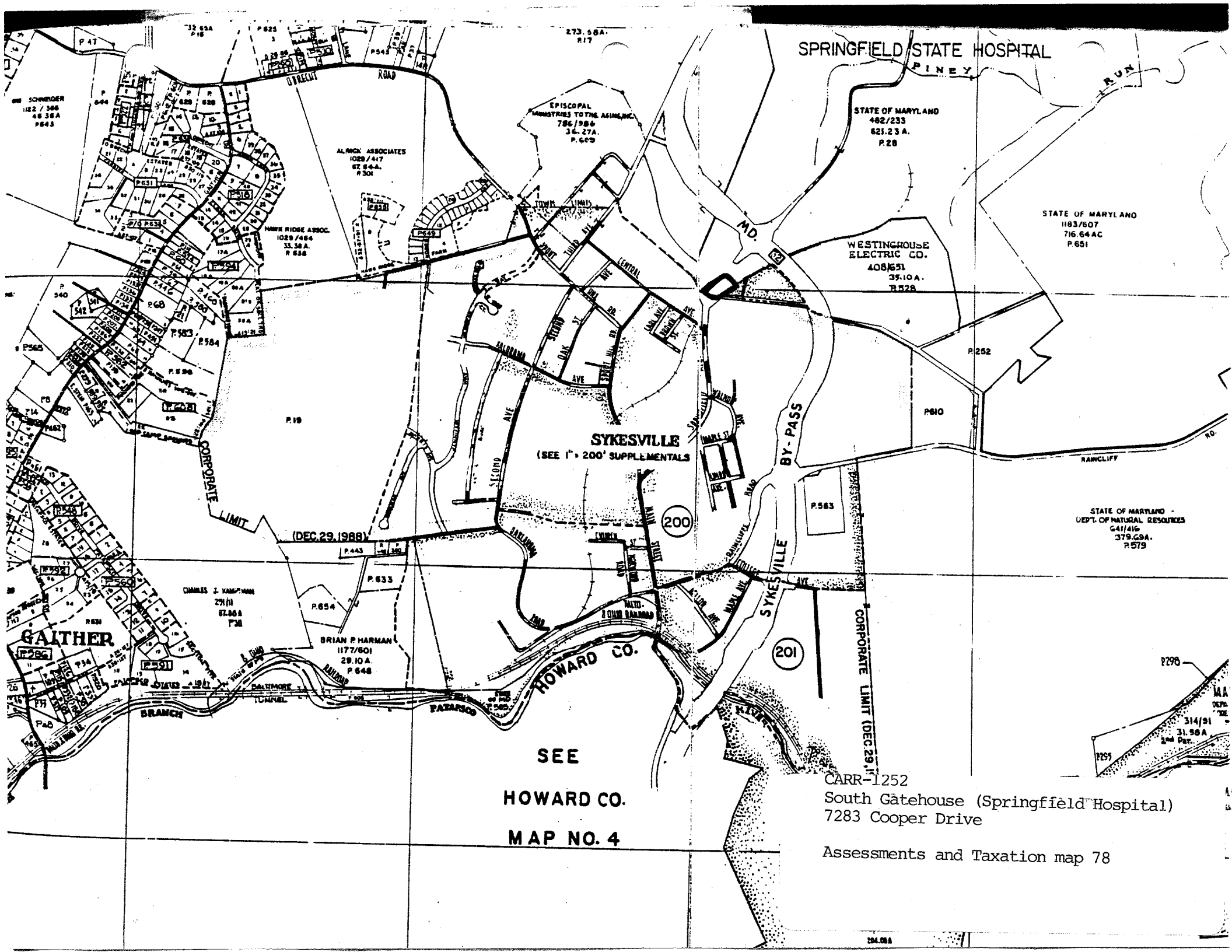
KMS

DATE

28 Dec '94

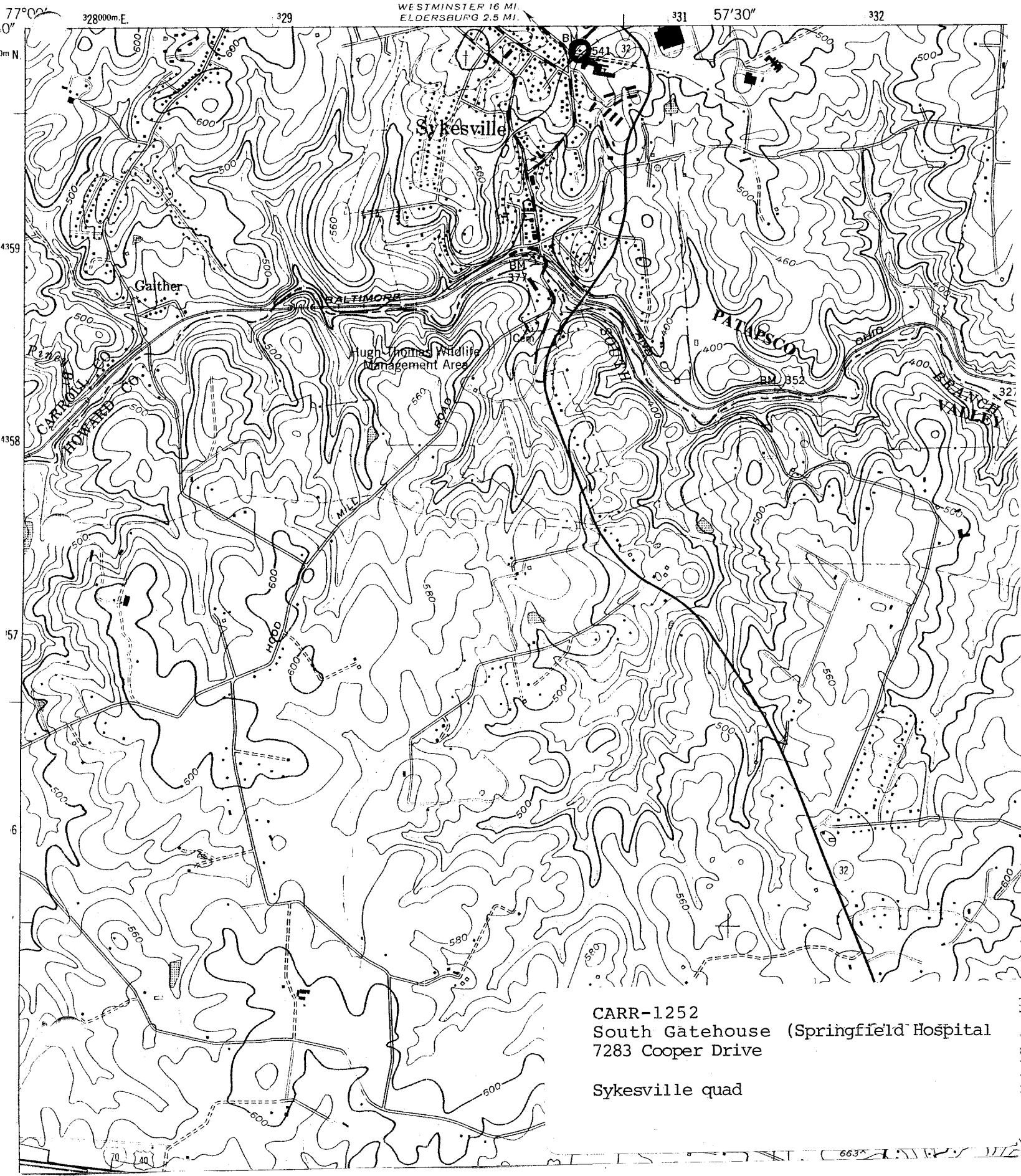
CARR-1252





UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

U  
DEPA  
COI



CARR-1252  
South Gatehouse (Springfield Hospital  
7283 Cooper Drive

Sykesville quad





Smith Gate House  
Springfield Hospital  
7283 Cooper Dr.

CARR-1252

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

464 21\*\* N N N N

MP52

Date: Jan 1995

log. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
gate = gate house - narrow slats.

1/4



CHK-1252

South Gatehouse  
Springfield Hospital  
7283 Cooper Dr.  
Carroll County, Maryland

2454 2126 4948

%5d44

Date: Jan. 1995



CH22-122

South Gatehouse  
Springfield Hospital  
7283 Cooper Dr.  
Carroll County, Maryland  
Photo: Kenneth M. Short

2112 111111

1454

Date: Jan. 1995  
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
SE & NE elevs.

7/4



CARR-1252

South Gatehouse  
Springfield Hospital  
1283 Cooper Dr.  
Carroll County, Maryland  
Photo: Kenneth M. Stort

2N N N N N \* \* 12 496

IMPS

Date: Dec. 1974  
Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust  
Stairway - view South





CARR-1252

Staff House #15

Springfield Hospital Center  
Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT  
North



CARR-1252

Staffhouse #15

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

South and East



CARR-1252

Staffhouse #15 Garage

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 6/86

Negatives at MHT

West and North